

POETRY.

THE BEAUTIFUL.

"There is but a very minute portion of the creation that we can turn into clothes and food, and gratification for the body; but the whole creation may be used to minister to the sense of beauty."—Dr. Channing.

The beautiful! the beautiful!
Where do we find it not?
It is an all pervading grace,
And lighteth every spot.

It sparkles on the ocean wave,
It glitters on the dew,
We see it in the glorious sky,
And in the flower's hue.

Oh mountain top, in valley deep,
We find its presence there;
The beautiful! the beautiful!
It liveth every where.

The glories of the noontide day,
The still and solemn night,
The changing seasons, all can bring
Their tribute to delight.

There's beauty in the child's first smile,
And in that look of faith—
The Christian's last on earth, before
His eyes are closed in death;

And in the beings that we love,
Who have our tenderest care—
The beautiful! the beautiful!
'Tis sweet to trace it there.

"Deep in the glance that God threw o'er
The young created earth,
When he proclaimed it 'very good,'
The beautiful had birth.

Then who shall say this world is dull,
And all to sadness given,
While yet there glows on every side,
The smile that came from Heaven?

If so much loveliness is sent,
To grace our earthly home,
How beautiful! how beautiful!
Will be the world to come!

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUNDAY MORNING.

It was Sunday morning. All the bells were ringing for church, and the streets were filled with people, moving in all directions. Here, numbers of well-dressed persons, and a long train of charity children, were thronging in at the wide door of a handsome church; there a number of equally gay in dress, were entering an elegant meeting house. A Roman Catholic congregation was turning into their chapel; every one crossing himself with a finger dipped in holy water as he went in.

The opposite side of the street was covered with quakers, distinguished by their plain and neat attire, who walked without ceremony into a room as plain as themselves, and took their seats, the men on one side and the women on the other, in silence. A spacious building was filled with an overflowing crowd of Methodists, while a small society of Baptists assembled in the neighborhood. Presently the services began. Some of the churches resounded with the solemn organ, and the murmuring of voices following the minister in prayer; in others a single voice was heard; and in the quiet assembly of the Quakers, not a sound was uttered.

Mr. Ambrose led his son Edwin round these assemblies; he observed them all with great attention; but he did not as much as whisper lest he should interrupt any one. When he was alone with his father, "Why," said Edwin, "do not all people agree, to go to the same place, and to worship God in the same way?" "And why should they agree?" replied his father. "Do you not see that people differ in a hundred other things? Do they all dress alike, and eat and drink alike, and keep the same hours and use the same diversions?" "In those things they have a right to do as they please," said Edwin.

"They have a right too," answered his father, "to worship God as they please. It is their own business, and concerns none but themselves."

"But has God not ordered particular ways of worshipping him?" "He has directed the mind and spirit with which he is to be worshipped, but not the manner. That is left for every one to choose. All these people like their own way best."

The several congregations now began to be dismissed, and the streets were again overspread with persons going to their own homes. It chanced that a poor man fell down in the street in a fit of apoplexy, and lay for dead; his wife and children stood around him crying and lamenting in the bitterest distress.

The beholders immediately flocked around, and with looks and expressions of compassion, gave their help. A Churchman raised the man from the ground by lifting him under the arms, while a Presbyterian held his head, and wiped his face with his handkerchief. A Roman Catholic lady took out her smelling bottle and applied it to his nose. A Methodist ran for a doctor. A Quaker supported, and comforted the woman, and a Baptist took care of the children.

Edwin and his father looked on. "Here," said Mr. Ambrose, "is a thing in which mankind are made to agree."

Marion is a medicine very proper for young men to take. It decides their fate—kills or cures.

I Don't Care.

"I don't care what people think of me," says some heedless youth; "I shall conduct as I think best without noticing the remarks of my friends," while he continues regardless of parental restraint, and the remonstrance of friends to pursue his course of impiety and sin. But, my friend, the time is coming when you will care what is thought of your conduct by the world. You have a character to sustain, and a living to obtain—and will you not care what character is given you by the good and respectable, or from what source your livelihood is obtained? This disregard of the world, and the opinion of others, has proved the ruin of many a youth. Shall it prove your ruin? Rather be induced to feel that you have important stations to fill in the world, and that your character alone will sustain you in the eyes of a virtuous community.

When commencing life, let it be your great object to do nothing with haste, ponder well every step you take, and watch with a vigilant eye every new friend you make. Be careful to live in constant watchfulness, lest in a moment you are tempted to take a step that will prove your ruin. We know the self-sufficiency of the young; we know your reluctance to take friendly advice, when it seems to conflict with your present enjoyments; therefore we are the more earnest to persuade you to be always watchful. Constantly seek the assistance of Heaven, and be assured that your course will be such as you can look back upon at the close of life with peculiar satisfaction. —Portland Tribune

To the Ladies.

When Abernethy was consulted by a lady as to her stomach, he said: "How can you expect to be well when you squeeze your waist to the size of a quart pot? Go home! leave off your stays, burn them, and here take this shilling, buy a skipping rope at the first toy shop you come to, and use it frequently every day—you will then be able to eat like a rational being."

It is a beautiful morning. The sun shines gloriously. Awake then, sluggard, and be up. Enjoy the fresh air, the smiling face of nature. It will give you a good appetite and promote your health. Say nothing of the exquisite enjoyment of mind, drunk in from ten thousand sources—the singing of birds, the budding trees, the young grass and glorious sky. Who will be so unwise as to doze away his morning?

Striking Benevolence.—Mrs. — said a little urchin, whose linen was in the same situation as that of little Dicky Doubt. I wish you would sew up this long hole in my trousers here. "If cold, and the boys be a pulling out!" "My dear, replied Mrs. —, why don't you get your mother to do it?" "Oh! whimpers the child. "Mother says she hasn't time. She is always busy at the great Dorcas Society, what sews for the Missionaries, and makes shirts for them to give to the Hindoos—the poor creatures!"

In a Predicament.—The Portland American makes the following, showing what it is for a young man to be in a predicament.

"Hallo, Jim, how are you?" inquired a young man to a friend whom he called upon and found confined to his chamber. "I am not well."

"Not well!—what's the matter?" "I'm in a predicament."

"In a predicament! how so?" "I have not paid my board these six weeks."

"Is that all? why, my dear fellow, you do not pretend to say that this is the cause of your illness?"

"Yes, but I do! they won't allow me to go away till I pay my board, and they won't allow me to eat till I settle up!"

A Quack's Expedient.—A quack doctor was once called to see a sick child. He looked at the patient, felt his pulse, shook his head, hummed thrice, and took a seat, rose again, hummed, shook his head ominously, felt the patient's pulse, and cast his eye upon the sick child.

"What ails my child?" asked the father.

"I don't know," replied saddle bags.

"Can you do nothing for him?" breathed the anxious sire.

"Nothing," was the response; "but, added the distiller of roots and yams, 'I have some medicine with me that will throw him into fits, and then I can cure him, for I am a tiger on fits.'"

Pretty Women.—Green, of the Boston Post, says:—"Of all other views a man in time may grow tired, but in the countenance of woman there is a variety which sets weariness at defiance. 'The divine right of beauty,' says Junius, 'is the only divine right a man can acknowledge, and a pretty woman the only tyrant he is not authorized to resist.'"

A Great Work.—"The education of our children," said John Adams to his wife, "is never out of my mind. Train them to virtue. Habituate them to industry, activity, and spirit. Make them consider every vice as shameful and unmanly. Fire them with ambition to be useful. Make them disdain to be destitute of any ornamental knowledge."

Eccentricities of a Madman.

Mr. —, a lawyer in Vermont, doing a good business, at once became insane and took it into his head to abandon the practice of law, and engage in basket making. He was at first a very awkward hand at this employment, but by dint of perseverance, he soon became very skillful, and could weave a basket as well as he had formerly woven an argument at the bar. He followed this business about six months, when, taking a new notion into his head, he abandoned it for that of chair bottoming.

The material used in this occupation, was bark, which he stripped from the trees in summer, when it peels most easily. Having come home one day covered from head to foot with mud, he was asked where he had been, that he had got so thoroughly bedaubed. He answered, that he had been in a neighboring swamp after elm bark, of which he exhibited a strip about forty feet long.

"Do you remark this?" said he triumphantly.

Yes, but how does this account for your being so muddy? It isn't usual to find mud on the tops of trees.

No; but you may sometimes find it in the bottom, though. I'll tell you how I found it. I cut the bark near the root of the tree, and then stripped it upwards, expecting it would come to an end and break off, and run itself out after a while. But it hung on like a suit in chancery—and I kept, and strip, until it ran up forty feet and strong as ever. Thanks I to myself, there's no use in pursuing the thing any farther, and so I'll enter a note of protest. But not to lose the benefit of what I had done—that was the point to be decided. I wished at least to save coats; but somehow I forgot—I'm not a lawyer now. Well, as I was saying, I looked at the subject to see how I could secure the bark. It was too strong for me to break off. At any rate, thought I, there's more than one way to skin a cat, as a butcher would say. If I cannot break off this bark, I can climb up by it. No sooner said than done. I seized hold of the strip and placing my feet against the trunk of the tree, ran up hand over hand. By this method of climbing you will perceive my back must have been downward, and nearly in a horizontal position—my feet being braced against the tree, and my head standing from it in an angle of nearly ninety degrees. Having arrived at the proper height, I was then in a quandary, how to get my knife out of my pocket, and how to get it open when it was out. If I let go with one hand, I was fearful the other would not hold me. However, says I, it's neck or nothing. I'll try the experiment at any rate. So I gripped powerfully with my left hand, while I took out my knife with my right, and opening it with my teeth, whipped off the bark as clean as the law would dock an ass.

"And what do you think was the result?"

"Why, you come flat on your back, of course."

"Right, gentlemen of the jury—a very correct verdict indeed. I came down flat in the mud. Never was a client laid flatter on his back than I—and never was one so completely bedaubed with filth and mud. But thanks to the yielding nature of the soil, I saved my bones, and only brought away the mischief on my coat. I gained my cause too—which is more than I can say of all my underlings."

The company laughed heartily at the ex-lawyer's account of his exploit—while the latter, hanging his coat up in the sun, said, that the mud, like the old woman's grease, would rub off when it was dry.

He continued a while longer to follow his occupation of chair bottoming, when, suddenly becoming sane again, he resumed the practice of law, and has, ever since, preferred laying his opponents on their backs in a legal way, to being laid on his own in so ludicrous a manner as that above related. —N. Y. Transcript.

A Predicament.—An eccentric character from the Emerald Isle returned to New York very late a few nights ago, staggering under a cargo of the crafter, and after leaving the ferry boat, he with considerable difficulty succeeded in threading his intricate way through the thickly suddled lamp and awning posts, up Fulton street until about half way to Front street, when he caught hold of an empty hoghead to breathe, and prepare himself for a fresh start. Unfortunately, his hat fell from his head to the bottom of the hoghead. Here was a dilemma for one in his situation; but, nothing discouraged, he proceeded to climb over the side into the cask to regain it; but by some unlucky chance he suspended himself like a pair of saddle bags. In this situation he kicked and pawled until he upset the cask, pitching headlong within it; and away it rolled until the bottom end rolled upon a step raised from the side walk, when it was again upon its end, but the wrong end uppermost for Poor Pat, who was now underneath. He was too drunk to clear himself, and therefore settled quietly down. Fortunately, it staves had been broken, and through the hole Pat thrust his arm and seized the leg of some person who was passing. The individual cried "Watch! watch!" not knowing what

kind of an animal had so suddenly fastened upon him.

He tried to escape, but only succeeded in dragging the cask a few feet. He now imagined it must be a huge snake coiled up in the cask, and again cried "Watch! murder!" in great terror. Some person who heard the cries hastened to his relief; just as he arrived, however, the grasp was relaxed, but the individual, supposing he had been bitten, was in the greatest alarm. They carefully reconnoitered every side of the hog head at a respectful distance, but no serpent was discovered. Their fears at length subsided a little. They approached the cask and turned it over, when they at once ascertained the cause of their fears, by unkenelling Pat, who exclaimed—"Jeminy, gentlemen,—dye think is a pig I am; that you'd kape me in a pen like that!" —Brooklyn News.

Literary Moral.—The following is a literal copy of a letter received by a constituent from a certain member of the Legislature, whose name we dare not make public, or he would not be esteemed very learned among his party friends. —Millonist.

dear Sir there is A Bill on our Files with When it is reached I will have Your bill attached two as an Umphreus and then it will be shure to Pass they Tell Me that Umphreus bills always Pass best.

yours &c so forth

Diamond Cut Diamond.—A thief in Boston lately enacted the constable for the nonce, arrested a brother thief, whom he charged with robbery, and pretended that he was about to carry him to the city jail, but finally consented to take \$100, all that the other had about him, as security for his appearance at the Court house next morning. The arrested soon after discovered that a trick had been played upon him by a mock constable, and that his \$100 had enriched a more artful rogue than himself.

Advantages of Law.—A young man who studied law in Connecticut, became acquainted with the following facts, which are certainly very remarkable, though not so singular. A farmer cut down a tree which stood so near the boundary line of his farm, that it was doubtful whether it belonged to him or his neighbor. That neighbor claimed the tree, and prosecuted the man who cut it for damages. The case was continued from court to court. Time was wasted, temper soured, and friendship lost; but the case was gained by the prosecutor. The last my friend knew of the transaction, the man who got the case came to the lawyer's office to execute a deed of his whole farm, which he had been obliged to sell to pay costs. Then, houseless and homeless, he could thrust his hand into his empty pockets, and triumphantly exclaim "I've beat him!"

The Bangor Whip of the 23d ult. had the following article under its editorial head:

Animal Magnetism.—A Home Case, and a Strong one.—An operation has been performed in this city, goes far to establish the fact that there is something in Mesmerism, beyond all dispute. Mrs. Davis, of Bangor, has suffered for some time with a tumor in the right shoulder and was advised by her physician to have it removed. While thinking upon the subject, she heard of Animal Magnetism and came into the city several days since to have its effects tried upon her.

Mr. Wm. E. Small, of this city, who has recently been practising Magnetism among his friends and found to be a successful magnetizer, was called upon & succeeded in mesmerizing in putting her into a magnetic sleep. This was repeated several times within a few days, when the physician and several friends met for the purpose of removing the tumor by a surgical operation. The excitement of the preparation, Mrs. Davis remarked, was so great that she doubted whether Mr. Small would be able to mesmerize her sufficiently for enduring the operation. Mr. Small commenced magnetizing her, and in eleven minutes she fell asleep, and the operation was continued as much longer, when the Surgeon, Doct. George R. Rich, made an incision in the shoulder over the tumor, about two inches in length, and inserted a hook into the tumor which was about half the size of a hen's egg and dissected it out and dressed the wound.

During the operation Mrs. Davis manifested some slight uneasiness like a person in a troubled dream, and once or two slight spasms in the opposite arm. On being taken out of the sleep she was told that they had not been able to extract her tumor, to which she replied that she had feared they would not as she was so much excited about it. She was at length apprised of the result, of which she was previously quite unconscious, and the only sensation of which she was in any way conscious was that of being asleep and willing to wake up, but not being able. Nor had she suffered any pain up to last evening.

We have this statement, substantially, from those who were present, and the parties are of the highest respectability, and have no motive for an erroneous statement.

Boston ladies carry canes.

SMALL FARMS.

We can hardly urge too much or too often the advantages of small farms—how many of our farmers would be benefited by selling one half of their land, and applying the proceeds to the improvement of the other half! A farm of sufficient size to deserve the name can scarcely be too small. An acre of land well tilled, and with plenty of manure, will produce more than four of poor land, and take less labor. A small tract takes less fence, and hence it can be better made, which keeps out brachy cattle, effecting another saving. All the labor on a small farm is accomplished with a saving of time; and he who saves time saves money also. The going and returning from work; the hauling of manure and produce, each and all is quicker done. The owner, too, can always be in sight on a small farm, and his hat in this field will sometimes do more than both his hands. No greater mistake can be made, and perhaps no one often, as we think, than that of buying poor land, extending our domains, while our lands are not well equal to what they are capable of being.

This buying land is a sort of inherent vice of our nature. It existed among the Romans, as is believed from the instructive lesson of the Father and his two Daughters. One was married, and he gave her one third of his farm; the two remaining thirds were equal to the whole. The other daughter also became a wife, and he granted her an equal portion with her sister; and the one third that was left the father, was still equal in its production.

Is it not best to live for ourselves also, as well as for our children? The same money laid out in completing and rendering our dwellings convenient, and a good carriage in which to attend meeting and visit our relatives and neighbors during the leisure that is oftenest found upon a small farm, would keep our wives and daughters in better humor. Many of our farmers, also, are deficient in shelter for their fuel, and have so much to attend to in their large farms, always driven for time, that it is not laid in beforehand, and cut and split and dried ready for use. A good woodhouse is built for the price of one or two acres of land. In bad weather the wood can be cut and split and left to season. The cooking is better, and when we return home from our business or labor, we are met with a good fire, cheerful faces, and a comfortable fire in cold weather. These things go home to our affections; we are happier, and are more prone to be grateful to the Dispenser of all good.

Hence, by restraining our desire for more, and applying what we might have spent in bettering our condition, we ensure peace and cheerfulness at our firesides, and improve our moral condition also. Charity, and the blessings of life, begin at home. Hardly a house or the buildings near it are as convenient and comfortable as they might be made.

If we sometimes meet with failures, where we would have smiles, let us see if there is not a cause. I am something of a farmer, and have always noticed that the best farmers and wisest men listened to women within doors. Many of our farms are sufficient for three or four, and instead of our sons going to the South or West to seek their fortunes, would not they and we be far, far happier in marrying and settling around and near us? —Farmers' Monthly Visitor.

A Good Ill.—Friend Aminadab was in from the country, and called at a bookstore, where he wished to make some purchases. He had on a full suit of home-made cloth, and the identical broad-brim that had sheltered his head and shoulders from sun and storm for full five years. He could not find exactly the books he wanted and was a little troublesome; so at least thought the salesman, a pert youngster, in starch and buckram. "You are from the country, are you not, sir?" asked he, a little impudently. "Yes," "Well here's an essay on the rearing of calves." "That," said Aminadab, as he turned to leave the store, "he'd better present to thy mother."

To Kill Lice on Animals.—A writer in the N. Y. Central Farmer, says:—"Take the water in which potatoes have been boiled and rub it over the skin, the lice will die within two hours. I have used ten kinds of the strongest poison to kill lice, all with effect, but none so perfect as this."

A tri-weekly paper in Milwaukee!—It is but yesterday, as it were, that Milwaukee, in Wisconsin Territory, was the ultima thule of the Far West, the very jumping-off place, and yet such has been its rapid growth, and so important has it become as a commercial point, that the proprietor of the Milwaukee Sentinel proposes issuing a tri-weekly paper called the Commercial Herald.

Generation and Vengeance.—An education of young men has been found out, it is said, in New York, pledged to visit the scene of seduction with death, in every case where the guilt can be brought home to the seducer. These self-appointed avengers call themselves the "Secret Ten," and state that they are all brothers who have been personally affected by the crime.

THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

The results of this expedition, as yet but partially known. We gather a few interesting items of intelligence, embodied in an article in the last number of Stillman's Journal, and condensed by the editor of the Tribune.

The vessels visited the Feejees and there spent nearly four months in surveys and scientific observations.

During this time they surveyed about 280 different islands, besides 800 miles in Oregon and 1,500 miles along the coast of the Antarctic Continent.

Through the diligent examination of the islands, reefs, harbors, shoals, &c., the expedition is prepared to furnish a far more complete map of the Pacific Ocean than has ever before been published. The Feejee group of islands, next to Oregon, the most important of the unexplored regions visited by the Expedition. The group is a perfect labyrinth of reefs and rocky islands—about 150 in number, of which the largest contains 4,000 square miles, and is constantly visited by Yankee vessels in search of tortoise-shell and sandal wood.

The islands are found to be fertile, and abound in good harbors. The Navigators Islands are still more beautiful, though less extensive, and contain a great amount of fertile land. Some few unknown islands were discovered, and of some of them the natives believed the whites to be children of the Sun, and stood in great awe of them, offering all their goods, and asking when the ships departed, if they were going back to the Sun.

Complete collections of implements and arms, used by the people of all the places visited were made and are preserved, as furnishing with description, a full and interesting account of their manners, modes of life, religious habits, &c. The arrangements of these specimens in the Patent Office at Washington have not yet been completed. In the Feejee Islands the inhabitants were found to be cannibals, and several of the natives came on board the Peacock with half-eaten bones in their hands, and threatening the human flesh on deck as unconsciously as though it were a matter of the most ordinary occurrence. This was so often and so generally observed that no doubt can be made that they entertained a natural wish for human flesh. The Portfolios of the Artists of the Expedition are said to be extremely rich in scenes of every kind, and accurate representations of whatever can shed any light on the appearance, customs, habits, scenery, &c. of the places which they visited. The number of sketches of natural scenery is above 500, besides 600 others of heads and the number of portraits at least 200.

The migrations, physical and moral characteristics & languages of the various tribes were closely investigated. Materials have been obtained for a comparative grammar and dictionary of the most important dialects of the Polynesian Islands, and it is believed that the original seat of the population, in the Navigators Islands, had been determined. Grammatical analyses of the dialects of New Holland have been obtained, which disprove the prevalent belief that that vast island is inhabited by totally distinct tribes, and fair grounds are afforded for the belief that the inhabitants of New Holland, like those of Polynesia, are one people, speaking languages derived from a common origin. A great mass of minute information in regard to the customs, traditions and language of the Feejee Islands has been collected, including a grammar and dictionary of about 3,000 words.

The Kingmill Islands are an interesting group now first surveyed. They lie in the Western Pacific, directly under the equator; are sixteen in number, and give in all not more than 150 square miles. They afford no stone but coral, no quadrupeds but rats, and only thirty species of plants. Yet they have a population of above 60,000, and are not inferior in civilization to any islands of the Pacific. Two sailors were found upon them, one of whom had been detained as a captive five years; and through them much valuable information concerning the islands was collected, and the probable origin of the natives ascertained.

In Oregon vocabularies have been obtained of twenty six languages, belonging to sixteen distinct families; and it is mentioned as a remarkable fact, that one family of languages had been found extending from Bhering's Straits to some distance south of the Columbia River. At Singapore the Expedition obtained from an American Missionary a collection of valuable Malay manuscripts relating to the history, mythology, laws and customs of the East India Islands—believed to be the most valuable collection in existence since the destruction of that of Sir Stamford Raffles. It is likely to be of service not less to the historian than the philologist.

A Dream Interpreted.—A German Prince in a dream, seeing three rats, one fat, the other lean, and the third blind, sent for a celebrated Bohemian gipsy, and demanded an explanation. The fat rat, said the sorceress, is your prime minister; the lean rat, your people; and the blind rat, yourself.

Why is a crying child at church like an aching tooth? Because it ought to be taken out.

MORE LYNCH LAW.

Four Horrible Murders—Arrest of the Suspected Murderers and the Execution of one without Trial.

We learn from the Vth Bureau (Ark.) Intelligencer of the 6th, that a family by the name of Cox, was recently murdered at the Choctaw line on the Potomac river.

Mr. Cox (says the Intelligencer) was a blacksmith, and had been working in the Indian country, either among the Creeks or Seminoles, under the employ of the United States, and had lately moved into this State, and settled in Scott county, at the place where he and his family were murdered. An Indian and a negro who were supposed to be the murderers, were pursued and arrested in the Indian country, and were brought back and delivered to the civil authorities of Scott county. They confessed that they committed the crime. It appears from their statements that the Indian shot Mr. Cox, and at the report of the gun Mrs. Cox ran to the door and the negro knocked her down with the axe and killed her—then killed a small child and cut his head off. They then robbed the house, and found something like a thousand dollars. They were placed in jail—but the populace became so much enraged, that they went to the jail and took the negro out, tied him to a stake and burned him to death!

Escape of one of the Canadian Patriots from New South Wales.—Mr. Louis Bourdon, who was one of the Canadian Patriots of 1839, sent into exile in New South Wales, made his escape from that place, and arrived in N. York Monday by the brig Russian, from Rio Janeiro. He declines to state the manner of his escape, as it might possibly implicate other persons concerned. During the first two years of his exile he acted in the capacity of clerk to the Government, closely confined; however, but at the end of that time he was permitted to enjoy the freedom of the Colony. He proceeds immediately to the frontier, where he expects to meet his family, from whom he has been absent about four years, after which he goes to France.

Mr. Bourdon is son-in-law of Speaker Papineau, so well known in Canada.

A sentence of condemnation against 185 prisoners, which has just passed in Denmark, has excited extraordinary interest in the country. It appears that, in 1841, a great number of robberies took place in the rural district of Dronningborg, in the province of Jutland. Persons were openly attacked, and their property taken from them; houses were broken into, and even the public diligences were stopped. The inhabitants lodged complaints before the authorities, but the evil continuing, the young farmers, most of them rich and respectable, agreed to form themselves into a police corps to protect their property. They armed themselves with guns, pistols, sabres, &c., and set out in search of the robbers. Hearing that a certain public house was their ordinary rendezvous, they proceeded to the spot by night, and bursting open the door, found about forty ill-looking fellows seated around tables in a large room, some drinking and others playing cards. The farmers summoned them to surrender, which they refused, and a struggle immediately ensued.

The result was, that after they had killed or wounded nine of the men thus found, they took the rest away prisoners. The reports of the fire arms had, however, given the alarm, and a strong detachment of carabineers came up and took both the captors (185 in number) and the captured into custody. An investigation ensued, which lasted five months, at the end of which the individuals taken at the public house were set at liberty, as there was no charge against them. The captors were sent before the Tribunal de Premier Instance of Aarhus, under the charge of having committed homicide with premeditation, of having effected an illegal arrest, of usurpation of public functions, &c. The proceedings, which were secret, only came to a close on the 14th ult., and on the 10th inst. the court gave judgment, by which it condemned 4 to death, 10 to hard labor for life in a fortress, 10 to the severest labor for life in a prison, 22 to twenty years' imprisonment, and 139 to imprisonment varying from one to ten years.

Game over the Falls.—We learn that on Friday last a man went over the cataract, on the Canadian side of the Niagara. He was driving a pair of horses and had backed into the river to get a load of sand somewhere nearly opposite Navy Island, when the current bore off the wagon and horses beyond the control of the driver towards the rapids. A person who witnessed the perilous situation, made off in a canoe to intercept them, but getting alarmed for his own safety had to change his course and return again. One of the horses extricated himself from the wagon, swam in safety to the shore, while the driver and his mate were seen to pitch from one shoal to the other until they both plunged into the abyss below.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

Curiosity.—The Tyne (Eng) Mercury says that there is to be seen in an apiary at Thornthwaite in Woodland, a thorn-tree nest in a bee hive, containing four eggs. The bird and the bees are flying out of and into the apiary daily, and seem not at all to disturb each other.

A Conscientious Man.—A man named Leavitt, arrested at Plymouth, (Mass.) for murder, on being arraigned the second time, adhered to his plea of guilty on the ground that he was too conscientious to tell a lie.

Living Without Sleep.

A recent number of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal contains a letter from Mr. Robert P. Gourlay, giving an account of his extraordinary sleeplessness. According to Mr. G.'s own account he was first bereft of sleep in the year 1833 for six weeks, when about 40 years of age. Prior to that time he had never suffered from want of sleep, although at times a little troubled for a short time. Mr. G. was confined in London, as he alleges, by British tyranny, three years and eight months, and during this period, he thinks, that a habit of living without sleep began to form. During his confinement he felt very little need of sleep, and the greater part of his time in bed, which was never more than six hours in the twenty-four, was given to reveries, chiefly, he declares, to schemes for bettering the condition of the laboring poor of England. &c.

Soon after his liberation, having first visited Scotland, he left Edinburgh for America. He had no sleep until he reached Liverpool, where he took a warm bath before going to bed. This had the desired effect, and procured him a few hours repose. The next morning he embarked for New York, which he reached in 42 days, without having one wink of sleep. Immediately on landing at New York he procured a warm bath, got into a comfortable bed and slept soundly. From that time forward he did not sleep for three years. He took laudanum, but that had no effect; he drank whiskey in the hope that it would induce sleep, but it only made him sick. In the early part of 1837, while in Ohio, he was attacked with erysipelas in the leg, and during five months was without sleep. Mr. G. had recovered his health in some degree when intelligence reached him of the death of two children. He then lay two weeks in great agony, and from that time to this, a period of four years and six months, he has been entirely bereft of sleep. The last six months of his life have been spent at Boston. His health has much improved, and he entertains a hope that as soon as he is able to take exercise, he will recover. On various occasions of late he has been almost asleep.—*Bull. Amer.*

Trade has been very active on the Pennsylvania Canals during the present season, and from the vast quantities of produce which are in the West destined for the Atlantic market, promises to continue brisk through the season. The amount of produce cleared at Pittsburgh, by the Canals for the Eastward, from the 8th of April to the 24th of May, is as follows:

Flour,	47,004 bbls.
Bacon,	9,185,134 lbs.
Lard,	998,802 "
Cotton,	941,552 "
Hemp,	524,308 "
Tobacco,	8,561,507 "

Dr. Charles Stuart, of Breckenridge county, Ky., has manufactured in his family, during the present season, 300 skeins of beautiful sewing silk. The opinion is expressed in the Louisville Journal that in a short time the culture of silk in the West will be as common as that of flax now is.

At a meeting of the Locofoco party, held at Utica, N.Y., on Friday week, a resolution was adopted refusing to recognize Mr. Tyler as a candidate for the Presidential nomination, and declaring that his "usurpation and treachery to those who confided in him form no recommendation to an honest democracy." The Utica Observer accompanies the publication of these proceedings with the remark that they think very well of *Capt. Tyler for removing Whigs and appointing Locofocos*, BUT that nevertheless they regard him merely as a President for the residue of his term, and not as a candidate for re-election.

The Way to get Office.—If you wish to get an office, under the present most exemplary Administration, you must get up a Tyler meeting and be President, Secretary, or Chief-Orator, or what would be still better, all of these together. You must then send a copy of the proceedings to our friend John Jones, and he will publish them in his invaluable paper. Then you must go on to Washington, and present your claims to the gratitude of his Excellency in the acts of the "great Tyler meeting" at which you figured so conspicuously. This is a test of fidelity which cannot be questioned, and as Tyler thinks that an officer of a Tyler meeting is the fittest man in the world for an officer of the Government, he will be sure to give you some snug little office on which you may quarter yourself until he sees fit to remove you. *Louisville Journal.*

Reputation in Maryland.—There is a strong disposition exhibited in several counties in Maryland adverse to the payment of the State tax. In some cases the county commissioners refuse to appoint the collectors and in others the persons appointed to the office refuse to accept. This is reputation in a new and very dangerous form, and one which goes beyond the ordinary means of legislative remedy. It will avail but little for the Legislature to pass the tax laws necessary to raise the funds to meet its pecuniary engagements if the people refuse to aid in their execution. It is a species of reputation radical and revolutionary in no nature, and more dangerous than any other.—*Examiner.*

The Harrisburg Reporter says that in defiance of the 4th section of the bill passed by the last Legislature to reduce the expenses of the Canal Commissioners, two clerks are still employed by the Board at a yearly salary to each of \$1000. This is the respect paid to the laws by the present Administration!

Facts for the People.

Upon inquiry at the office of the Secretary of State for a copy of the laws for publication, we were informed that the laws were closed. According to this announcement, the following IMPORTANT BILLS remain in the breaches pocket of his Excellency, to be dealt with as may best suit the "whim or caprice" of the President.

The General Appropriation Bill, making specific appropriations for the expenses of Government, to pay domestic Captains, &c.

The Bill for the sale of the main line of the Public Improvements.

The Bill regulating Election Districts.

The Bill regulating the tolls on Section Roads and for other purposes.

The Bill for the prosecution of the Bank conspirators.

With a number of other Bills of a public and private nature, that interfere with his Excellency's views of reform and retrenchment.—*Union Reporter.*

The Harrisburg Keystone intimates that perhaps Attorney General Johnson, has obtained another thousand dollar fee for his late opinion, declaring the election of Printer, by the legislature, void. This is the first intimation we have ever seen in a loco loco press, that the fee of 2000 dollars which Porter divided between Johnson and his brother, James M. Porter, for arguing the quo warranto case of Judge Darlington, was too large. It was denounced at the time by all unprejudiced men, as public robbery; while the loco loco leaders smoothed the fee over as quite a small matter. We are glad to see that our political antagonists are getting their eyes open, and candidly acknowledging the fallibility of democracy.—*W. Record.*

More Indians.—We are informed that the Secretary of War is about sending some ten or twelve young Indians—veritable savages—to Easton for the purpose of education. If they cannot learn something in Pennsylvania, they are dull scholars. It is the very place to complete an Indian education, and when the Secretary of War is done with them, it may be presumed that they will at least know a thing or two.—*Pennsylvanian.*

THE INDIAN WAR.

We have had a Whiskey Insurrection and a Buckshot War in Pennsylvania, and we feel inclined to dub the present controversy between Porter and the Locofoco the Indian war, because it was from his propensity to talk Indian that much of the strife sprung, and moreover it is carried on with no small degree of savage ferocity. The Pennsylvania Reporter of last Friday devotes more than three columns to an exposure of the intrigues and stratagems employed by Porter to secure the passage of the Relief Bill of 1841 by two thirds of the Legislature, after he had vitiated himself with a grand flourish of very Locofocoish objections. It says that Porter before he sent in the veto remarked concerning it, "Here is my message, but if I had a man about me worth a third, the bill would be carried by two thirds." It seems that Porter and Tyler can both swear a little—one cause among others, may be, why they have such an affinity for each other. The Reporter then goes on to show how Porter tried to trick the Philadelphia County members out of their votes by summoning them to his chamber on business at the hour when it had been arranged that the question should be taken. It also gives a very laughable account of the scene which took place on the afternoon of the 3d of May, when it was attempted to carry the bill by stratagem, and describes the final scene on the 4th when enough Locofocos were at last whipped in to pass it after having denounced it previously with redoubled vehemence. It also accuses the administration of having tricked Messrs. Van Horn of Bucks and Zimmerman of Cumberland out of the House in the most base manner. Now these statements are very true in the main, except where the Reporter undertakes to speak for the Whigs; but the facts were all known and formed the common topic of conversation at the time. The Reporter and his kindred prints did not then regard them; but went ahead and re-elected Porter. Are they not as deep in the mud as he is in the mire?—*York Rep.*

Mesmerism.—There has been a grand experiment touching Mesmerism in Baltimore. A Professor was challenged to the trial. He selected his subjects from the audience. One was a little colored boy. The Professor was eminently successful in nearly all his experiments, and this was the more effectual inasmuch as he knew nothing of the boy. After all was over, the opponents called up the lad in the presence of the audience, and questioned him as to the operation of Mesmerism, and the little scamp confessed that he had been deceiving all hands, that he had not been asleep—so that the whole was pronounced "a glorious humbug."

But is this correct? Suppose a man complains to a physician of some internal pain, and having deceived him, receives certain medicine which he declares has cured him, is the physician to suffer because of the cheat? Not at all! Where there is discovered a collusion between the Mesmerist and his subjects, then the exhibition is to be declared a humbug.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Rule in Planting.—A correspondent was pleased the other day with the reply of a farmer to the question, how many grains he put in a hill:

One for the black bird,
One for the crow,
One for the cut-worm,
And two for to grow.

The Whigs and the Presidency.

It is perhaps hardly worth while to notice the attempts which are made on the side of our political opponents to insinuate doubts as to the probability of Mr. Clay's running as the candidate of the Whigs for the next Presidency. There are so many who would rejoice at seeing distrust and confusion in the ranks of the Whigs that it would be wonderful if some were not found laboring to produce both. But our friends on the other side need not flatter themselves that they will find a solace for their own interesting maladies in the dissensions of their adversaries. The Whigs are quietly waiting to finish their work which was begun in 1840; and they will do it.

With regard to Mr. Clay and the place he holds in the affections and esteem of the Whigs, it is enough to say that it is such a place as no other man on earth could occupy. Nine-tenths of the Whigs, says the New York Tribune, in whose words we entirely concur, "have solemnly resolved to vote for him or nobody. If he is not nominated there will be no Whig candidate. No intrigue either of open enemies or of false friends of the Whig cause can raise even a respectable show of Whig opposition to Mr. Clay. No man but Mr. Clay himself can begin to prevent his nomination, and he is too true to his friends to do any such thing."—*Balt. Amer.*

'Veto'—Good!—Some few years since an honest farmer of Pickaway moved with his family to Hardin county, Ohio—and in the process of time a son of his was Post Master at the village which grew up around him. While faithfully engaged in the discharge of his official duties, he received from John Tyler's organ (the Madisonian) a begging circular asking him, as the price of the royal favor he was enjoying, to procure five subscribers for said Madisonian—and as times were rather tough it would be a very interesting addition to the required service, if the said Post Master would advance the payment for said number of prospective subscribers, and remit the amount to John Jones by return mail. This piece of Kitchener cabinet impudence was rather too cool for the latitude—and the Post Master re-folded the circular, and legibly endorsing it with the emphatic word "VETO," returned it to the place from whence it came. This did the job for him—his services as Post Master were no longer needed—and in due course of Mail the appointment of his successor came to hand.—*Circleville Herald.*

Another German Settlement.—A company of respectable, and it is said wealthy Germans, have purchased 10,000 acres of land in Limestone Township, Warren county, Pennsylvania, with the intention of entering largely upon the pursuits of agriculture and manufactures. This is an important step for the interest of a section of our State, and as there are yet large tracts of unimproved land of excellent quality in Warren, Jefferson, McKean, and Venango Counties, we are pleased to learn that the immigration is turning in that direction.—*U. S. Gaz.*

From Mexico.—Santa Anna has issued an order for the force loan. He says: "I sincerely regret the necessity of resorting to a forced loan, but as the nation has the undeniable right to demand even the lives of its citizens, so it has also the right to ask their property for the preservation of its faith inviolate. I therefore decree as follows:

1st. A forced loan of two millions and a half will be demanded from all the departments of the republic according to their wealth, for the purpose of liquidating the debt due by this Government, to that of the United States of North America, &c. &c.

Financial Affairs of Arkansas.—It is said that the Treasurer of Arkansas is not only a defaulter, but the State is itself also in arrears to the State Bank, about seven hundred dollars, and without a dollar in the Treasury wherewith to keep the wheels of government in motion.

Caution.—The Springfield, Mass. Post states that a son of the Rev. Mr. Lee, about three years of age, narrowly escaped death on Monday evening by getting two or three marbles in his throat. He was allowed to take the marbles to bed with him, and in a few minutes

hearing his struggles, a servant found him nearly strangled by the marbles which were far down the throat and were with difficulty removed.

Accounts to the 14th instant state that the steamer Gomez had arrived at Point Petre, from France, bringing out the very liberal appropriation made by the French Government of 2,500,000 francs to relieve the sufferers by the late earthquake. Ten thousand dollars had also been received from New York, four thousand from St. Thomas, and various amounts from other places. The market was stocked with provisions.

An Unexpected Recovery.—A gentleman of Boston, a Massachusetts delegate to the great Harrison Convention in Baltimore in 1840, lost his trunk, containing a large quantity of clothes, on his journey thither. On Friday last the identical trunk was left at his store. It has been lying for more than three years in the depot of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad, at Philadelphia.

From the North American.

MOB LAW.

The spirit of insubordination and the disposition to take the law into one's own hands, have been on the increase in our country within a few years. The rights of property have almost ceased to be regarded as entitled to protection, and personal rights, or those of the people, are almost everywhere in jeopardy. The mob whom they thus address, are alone to be regarded as of consequence. When this people find what they consider their rights violated, that is as in a recent instance, when in a contract for labor, the employer does not choose or is not able to pay as much as his employee thinks he ought to receive, the latter is at perfect liberty to destroy his property, assault his person, and otherwise coerce him to obedience. This is in perfect keeping with the new fangled spirit of Democracy which pervades our land. It is the very antipodes of the character of our country, and in direct opposition to the principles laid down by the great and good men by whom that charter was framed.

It is such conduct as is produced by the constant appeals, which we have above noticed, to the rights of the people, which brings disgrace upon us, and causes the lover of freedom to tremble for the duration of its existence among us. There is a portion of the press at whose door lies much of the sin. Their constant theme is the "people," and the subject of their invectives is the "people's rights." Now, we would ask—who and what are the people in our country? The law knows no distinctions; the institutions of our country know none. The rich man of to-day is the poor man of to-morrow, and the reverse is the case. Few there are exempt from labor by means of ancestral inheritance extending back even for two generations. The lawyer and the merchant who stand at the head of their respective classes, and who at the bar or on Change rule all with nod and potential, may have been the sons of a day laborer or a journeyman mechanic, or may themselves have been the latter in early life.

When such things are the result of our institutions, social and political, when from our law forbidding entail it is next to impossible ever to introduce even an hereditary nobility, if we may so term it, of wealth, this constant outcry about the "people" can be regarded in no other light than a mere demagogical cry, for the purpose of arming one portion of the population against another, for selfish views and considerations. With the kind of papers to which we have alluded, it is in most instances for mere gain. A something to make a noise about, which will enable them to vend their deleterious wares at a penny apiece. Provided these go off, what care they? They do not presume to pretend to a greater stake in the perpetuity of our institutions than those who resist them. Very frequently the writers for them are mere hacks, ready with well-nipped pen to write as they are best paid. Against such we enter our protest. We are as good Democrats if the word is synonymous with Republican, as exist. We are decidedly friendly to every thing which will elevate the universal family of man in the scale of being, but we utterly abhor, and shall not cease to wage against, the demagoguism of which we have spoken above.

A Cautious Judge.—The late Chief Baron O'Grady tried two most notorious fellows at the Carlow assizes for highway robbery. The astonishment of the court as well as of the prisoners themselves they were found not guilty. As they were being removed from the bar, the Judge, in that manner so peculiarly his own, addressing the jailor, said, "Mr. Murphy, you will greatly ease my mind if you keep these two respectable gentlemen until seven or half past seven o'clock; for I mean to set out for Dublin at five, and I should like to have at least two hours' start of them."

The St. Louis Theatre was sold recently under a deed of trust to secure the payment of a note of \$20,000, and was knocked off to George Collier, Esq. for the sum of \$5,000. It is proposed to turn it into a church.

The population of Cincinnati and its immediate suburbs is estimated at present at 72,000. The Cincinnati Gazette asserts that the improvements in that city for the present year will exceed those of any previous year. Not less than one thousand houses are to be built.

The large steamboats are racing on the Hudson river. A New York paper advises the corners all along shore to be on the look out, as there will no doubt be numerous inquiries to hold, before long.

A new paper has been started in Benton Co., Iowa; the editor advises for an apprentice, and would prefer a boy from the country.

Striking a Bargain.—Aubrey, in his MSS. collections, relates that in several parts of England, when two persons are driving a bargain, one holds out his right hand, and says, "strike me," and if the other strike, the bargain holds, whence the "striking a bargain." The practice is retained in the mode of saying "Done," to a wager offered, at the same time striking the hand of the wagerer.

The late Peter Lorillard, of New York, left an estate, which, though the property had depreciated 50 per cent within the last seven years, is still valued at four millions of dollars. His fortune was made in the manufacture of snuff and tobacco. Thirty or forty years ago Lorillard smelt and bared out the eye in every newspaper in the country.

MR. WISE'S NARRATIVE.

To the Editor of the Carlisle Herald.

Sir—My Jonathan Ariel excursion made from your borough on Saturday last, was the most pleasing to me of all my adventures; and from the enlivened manifestations of the multitude without and the audience within the arena, the excitement was evidently mutual. When I left the arena at 2 o'clock 35 minutes, the lower current of wind inclined N. of E., moving at a moderate velocity. Having started with but a few pounds of ascensive power, the ascent was slow. For several miles I kept up a conversation with the inhabitants below, and a number of persons mounted on horse, kept in close pursuit. Although the balloon appeared to travel slow, still after a short chase the equine friends were distanced within five miles of the borough. At 3 o'clock, 10 minutes, I passed on the south side of Meekinsburg, having also attained the height of about a mile and still ascending. When at a considerable height above the clouds, I found the current of wind much stronger and moving in the direction of S. of E.; the clouds beneath moving at nearly right angles with the direction of the Balloon. During this part of the voyage, I enjoyed the most extensive and magnificent view that I have ever beheld, embracing in one view, the towns of Lancaster, York, Carlisle, Harrisburg, and all the intermediate villages, making over 40 in number. Upon the beauty and appearance of the Cumberland Valley, with the rich and luxuriant landscape along either side of the Susquehanna, extending wide in every direction, I will not attempt to describe; it must be witnessed to be appreciated. Although the Creator endows man to enjoy this sublime privilege, he has not endowed my humble capacity with language adequate to express its grandeur. In viewing this scene of glory, I was forcibly struck with the idea that we are not of near so much importance in the eyes of the Deity, as man presumes himself to be—at all events, not more so to the Creator, than the minutest insect is to man. And now in reference to the purile funtism of "Mittlerism," I will only remark, that the world, clothed with her elementary garb, looked so young and so beautiful, that so far from having the appearance of decay, or committing suicide by elementary self-destruction, she looked more like a gay and blooming maiden, emerging from the days of her innocence into sober womanhood. If any of the followers of Mr. Miller doubt if let them go aloft of a fine summer's day, and view the earth, and if then they don't abandon such nonsensical views, nor feel ashamed of their narrow conceptions of the greatness and goodness of the Creator, they must, indeed, be weak in the spirit, as well as in the flesh.

At 3 o'clock, 20 minutes, I passed over a vast body of clouds, which reflected the sun powerfully on the Balloon, causing it to rise to a great height above them, and obscuring from my view Harrisburg, and to the south, as far as York, the whole of the river scenery. The current below, however, being nearly at right angles with the current above, soon cleared the atmosphere of the cloudy obstruction. My course now continued down the west side of the river, until I reached the mouth of the Codorus creek, when I crossed the river obliquely in a direction over Marietta. Having at the commencement of the voyage, resolved to go to Lancaster, I accordingly kept in the upper current, as the lower would have carried me over Harrisburg, and in the direction for Lebanon. At 4 o'clock I passed over the town of Marietta, in a direct line for Lancaster. At 10 minutes before 5, I commenced a rapid descent, being at a point about a mile S. W. of the city, and calculating that the lower current would carry me into the city; but I found on nearing the earth, that the current below had subsided, so that my descent was nearly perpendicular; and the rigging of my Balloon caught fast to a high tree, from which I soon broke loose. In a short time several hundred of the citizens came to the spot, to whom I threw out my long ropes, and sailed over the midst of my fellow townsmen, triumphantly into the town of my home. When we reached the centre square, I made preparations for another ascension, I detached the car from the concentrating hoop, and fastened thereto a sling, in which I fixed a notched board, on which I took my station; the sun in the mean time was shaded from the Balloon by the surrounding buildings, and on trial I found the Balloon equipped with the air—I then disposed of my boots and hat, which enabled the "Comet" to rise again in majestic grandeur. The enthusiasm of my friends was not only lavished upon the beauty of the scene, but in their kindness, they also inflated my collapsed money-bag, which I trust I can as duly appreciate, as it was kindly (and to me unexpectedly) given. After remaining about a half an hour, I made a final descent two squares north of the centre square; from whence the machine was towed to my dwelling, where it was disassembled and left, after the day was well spent, by

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN WISE.
Carlisle, May 29, 1843.

Female Missionaries.—A society of women has been formed at Berlin, the Prussian Capital, with the permission of the government, and under the patronage of Marling Eychorn, wife of the Minister of Public Instruction, the object of which is to send young men at the expense of the association, to Syria and the East Indies, to assist the missionaries in propagating Christianity among indigent nations of their own sex.



ADAMS SENTINEL.
GETTYSBURG, Pa. June 5, 1845.

Removal.—We learn that our worthy friend, Col. George Jones, of Abbotstown, has been removed from the office of Post-master in that village, contrary to the wishes of nine out of ten of his neighbors. A though the Col. has studiously abstained from all connexion with politics, it was represented at head-quarters, that he secretly had an attachment to the Great Western Statesman; and this, in Tyler's eyes, is a horrible offence that cannot be suffered to remain unpunished. A young gentleman, named Bittinger, has been placed in his room. We do not know what his politics are, but incline to the opinion that he is loco-foco.

Balloon Ascent.—Mr. Wise made his promised ascension from Carlisle on Saturday week. It appears to have been a highly interesting one. His account of the voyage is given in a preceding column. He intends to make another ascension on the 17th inst.

—We have been furnished with a prospectus of the New-Oxford Collegiate and Medical Institute, Adams county, Pa. The instructors are Edward Armin, Steker, Principal and Professor in the Collegiate Department; and M. D. G. Pfeiffer, M. D. Principal and Professor in the Medical Department. We have not heard what the prospects of success are in the Institution. Prof. Steker publishes a number of testimo-

Noah Webster.—This venerable philologist died at his residence in New Haven, Conn. on Sunday the 28th ult. of palsy, in the 85th year of his age. His life has been one of uninterrupted usefulness and benevolence. He is known to every one as the author of the "Spelling-book," and of the "Dictionary" which now appears to be considered the standard of the language. He was an able writer, and in former years his pen was frequently brought into requisition in the politics of the day. He was a warm patriot of the Washington school.

—Col. James Cassin, President of the Farmers' and Planters' Bank of Baltimore, died on Wednesday last in that city, very suddenly. He was Adjutant of the 5th Regiment at the battle of North Point, and was there slightly wounded. He is represented as a most estimable and exemplary citizen.

Sandwich Islands.—The rumor that the English Government had taken possession of the Sandwich Islands, turns out to be correct. The official correspondence between Lord George Pakenham, captain of the British man-of-war Carver, and the Governor of Oahu, has been published. Certain demands, it appears, were made by Lord Pakenham from the King of the Islands, (Kamamamua III.) which he found it impossible to accede to, and he made a formal cession of the whole group of the Sandwich Islands to Great Britain. Having now got hold of them, she will not very readily let go her grasp.

The King has made a formal protest against the procedure, which has been transmitted to our Government by a special express who has arrived at New-Orleans.

—We observe it stated that a messenger reached Norfolk on Friday, and went up James River to the President's farm, to require the immediate presence at Washington. Whether it has relation to the above matter, is not known. Our Government will scarcely allow Great Britain to retain possession of these islands without a struggle.

Mexican Instalment.—An arrival at New Orleans brings intelligence that the first instalment of the Mexican indemnity due to the United States, (\$270,000) has been paid to our minister, Mr. Waddy Thompson, and was to be shipped on board the Dolphin to bring home. The sum was obtained by a forced loan by Santa Anna from a number of the rich capitalists of Mexico.

A New Article.—They are now casting Cradles at the Iron Foundry of Swinburn & Co. Pittsburg. They are said to be light, and of beautiful appearance.

REGULARITIES.—The Baltimore American says that scarcely a night passes that some store or dwelling in that city is not entered and robbed by expert burglars.

It would seem by the following paragraph in the Trenton State Gazette that Tylerism is becoming plethoric in that town. It is a disease, however, which need give very little alarm—the deeply afflicted in that way very soon get over it.

"The truth is there are too many Tyler men. The party is too large. There are at least a dozen in this town, and only one office for them all. It is high time for them to split. Half a dozen at least must be pitched over board. As soon as one of them gets an office the others fall upon him and denounce him as an enemy of the President at heart. If he should be turned out, they would in three weeks attack his successor in the same way. Being in office is with them proof positive of opposition to the President."

Arrival of the Acadia.

The steamship Acadia arrived at Boston on Thursday, in 12½ days from Liverpool. There appears to be but little of interest by her, except the following:

Pragmatics of Repeal in Ireland.—Welling-ton's Threat of a Resort to Arms—O'Connell's Preparations for Defence—Troops pouring into Ireland.

The agitation for the repeal of the Union is making strides in Ireland very alarming to the Government. Mr. O'Connell has remained at home organizing his plans for moving his countrymen, and he has succeeded effectually. Tens of thousands are congregated under the Repeal Standard, and the country is in the same fearful state of agitation as in 1829. To arrest this organization, the Duke of Wellington, in the upper, and Sir Robert Peel in the lower House, declared their intention the other evening, of putting down the Repeal agitation by force if necessary. The movement is as odious in England as it is popular in Ireland. Meanwhile, Mr. O'Connell has hurled denunciations at his assailants, and he terms more energetic than polite, "dares them to the conflict." Troops are pouring daily into Ireland; and that unhappy land seems destined to continue what it has ever been—a prey to contending factions and angry passion.

—On Tuesday last, on motion of Hon. James Cooper, Isaac H. McCaully, Esq., of Chambersburg, was admitted to practice in the several Courts of Adams county.

—Who is the "one nearer home" our neighbor-talks of, in connection with the National Commissioners' Convention? He has surely seen nothing in the "Sentinel," indicating an opposition to the action of the Committee of 1841.

Camp Frederick.—The Grand Military Encampment commences at Frederick to-morrow. They seem to think they will have quite a brilliant affair. The Baltimore volunteers, it would seem, will be absent, from some cause or other not mentioned.

Robbery.—The brewery of Mr. Barnitz Eichenberger, in York, was broken into on Friday night week, and robbed of upwards of \$100, and other matters. Two Germans have been arrested, on whom some of the money was found.

Relief Notes.—Fifty thousand dollars more of this paper were cancelled on Wednesday last. This makes \$1,020,343 destroyed—leaving \$1,157,207 yet in circulation.

Frederick Fritz.—We learn that the Governor of Maryland has commuted the punishment of this individual, who was convicted of the murder of Mrs. Davis, at the Point of Rocks, and sentenced to be hung to confinement in the penitentiary for life. He has been confined at Westminster for a year or two, doubts having been entertained of his sanity at the time he committed the murder.

Longevity.—The united ages of the eight gentlemen who acted as pall-bearers at the funeral of Mr. Lorillard, at New-York, amounted, it is said, to six hundred years!

How is this?

It is said that a draft drawn by the Mexican Government for \$25,000, in favor of Sam. Houston, President of Texas, has been lately paid at a commercial house in New Orleans. Information has been transmitted to Texas; and if there is "reason about" we shall probably soon hear of it.

Destructive Fire.

On the 25th ult, a conflagration commenced at Tallahassee, Florida, which was not extinguished until nearly every house in the town was destroyed! There are at least 250 buildings burned, with most of their contents. Two or three negroes lost their lives, by the blowing up of houses. The loss is estimated at \$300,000. There had been no rain for six weeks—in consequence of which the buildings had become so dry that they burned like tinder.

Steamboat Explosion and Loss of Life.—The New Orleans Bulletin of the 24th ultimo, contains the following particulars of a disastrous occurrence near the mouth of the Mississippi.

The steamboat Phoenix, Capt. F. Annable, in moving the ship Flavius to the slave yard near Hurstville, in the act of casting off from the ship, three of her boilers exploded, and displacing the five remaining ones, carrying with them nearly the whole of the boilerdeck, chimneys &c. No cause can be assigned for the explosion. The boilers were only three years old, and were thoroughly overhauled and repaired last fall. Capt. Annable, on hearing the point where he was to leave the ship, had as usual ordered the fire doors to be opened and the steam coiled down; and when the ship was cast off, only a moderate head of steam was up.

The following is a correct list of the killed, wounded and missing:

Robt Ross, fireman, killed;
John Finn, do do
John Robertson, do badly scalded.
Geo. Manning, do do
Thomas, do do
Geo. Stanwood, do do
John Passant, do missing;
Chas. H. Clark, do do
John H. Clark, do do, badly scalded;
James Skinner, 2d engineer, do
Lawrence Forrest, deck hand, missing;
The first engineer, S. C. Fish, and the rest of the officers, escaped unhurt.

Several arrests have been made of prominent citizens in Mexico, on suspicion of having projected another revolution. Such events are of too common occurrence in that distracted country to excite much attention.

Elk County.—It is not impossible that most of our readers have overlooked, or else forgotten the fact, that a new county, with this name, was created by an act of the last Legislature, out of parts of Jefferson, Clearfield and McKean—well known as the "wildcat region" of Pennsylvania. We had nearly forgotten it ourselves, and have just had it revived in our recollection, by a paragraph in the last Clearfield Banner. In point of territory, the new county exceeds many of the other ones of the Commonwealth; but in the matter of population it is not remarkably crowded, unless we take the denizens of the woods—the panthers, foxes, deer and wild cats—into the reckoning.

The contest for the county seat seems to be between Elk Creek and Gibson township. The area of the county will consist of about ten miles off of Jefferson, the whole southern projection of McKean as it appears on the map, and a choice slice of Clearfield, the county seat of which, in running the line of boundary, must not be approached nearer than fifteen miles. The new county organization commences on the first of September next, and after that comes the tug of war for a new county seat. It is not half so hard as sustaining its expenses by taxation, with a sparse population and no great surplus of wealth among even that few.

The Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs has issued a circular, announcing that the Mexican Government will not allow or recognize the rights and claims of foreigners who may be found in Texas, but will consider them as invaders and enemies of Mexico, &c. The same document states that all foreign Consuls residing in Texas will be regarded as neutral persons, on condition that they rigorously abstain from any interference with the rights or conduct of Mexico.

Some of the citizens of New York are about to erect at their own cost a beautiful fountain in the Bowling Green, at the foot of Broadway. The Commercial Advertiser says that the diameter of the basin is to be ninety feet. The column of water will rise seventy feet, and is to fall upon natural rocks, formed into a grove of twenty-two feet base and fifteen feet high. As the water falls upon the rocks which will be large, the fountain will present a cataract upon three sides. The effect will be fine, and this will be the first fountain seen by strangers entering the city from the South.

The Hon. John Quincy Adams was born on the 11th of July, 1767, and consequently will be 76 years old in July next.

Sports.—The Mayor of Port Louis, Pa. while recently out hunting in a dense hamock near that city, was suddenly seized by the leg by a large alligator, who commenced making a meal of that portion of his honor's person. The Mayor discharged both barrels of his gun into the head of his assailant, killing him instantly.

The Cincinnati Gazette states that all the notes of the Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana banks are now receivable in payment of debts and on deposits, at the counters of the several banking institutions in Cincinnati.

The Head and Tail of Tylerism.—Capt. Tyler and his corporal's guard of renegades from all parties, are to visit Boston, and be present at the celebration of the completion of the Bunker Hill Monument.

This movement of the President and his squad, does not seem to meet with much favor from the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers of New-England. Amongst the speculations on the subject, the Bangor Whig attributes the object of the visit at that time to be to give a Tyler party cast to the celebration. It suggests, therefore, in order that there may be sufficient distinctness given to the Tyler interest on the occasion, that it would be well to have a grand mass meeting of the Tyler party of the United States, upon the top of the Monument. Seats could be preserved for spectators. The party could be taken over from Boston in the Charlestown hourly Omnibus, under the escort of the Mayor. The people could then at one view see the HEAD AND TAIL OF THE PARTY.—HAR. TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Cushing with his Secretary and attaches, is to leave New York on his Chinese mission in the Liverpool packet of the 16th June. He will proceed from England up the Mediterranean in an English steamer, and take the overland route to India.

The St. Louis Gazette states that the Des Moines River, a tributary of the Mississippi, has recently been ascended to Racoon, three hundred miles from its mouth, by Captain Lafferty, in the steamboat Agatha. Captain L. describes the country through which the river passes, as the most beautiful farming country he has ever seen.—The head of navigation on this river is much nearer the Missouri than has been supposed. It is said to be but one hundred miles from Racoon Fort to the Council Bluffs on the Missouri.

Shower of Fish.—On Wednesday night, a heavy shower, accompanied with lightning and lightning, passed over our city. In the morning, small fish were observed upon the pavements in some parts of the city, which had fallen with the rain. Several we saw were an inch and a half in length.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

The Toronto (Canada) papers state that Mr. Silas Burnham, one of the oldest merchants of that place, has fled from his home, having committed forgeries upon sundry individuals; the whole amount of forged paper, so far as ascertained, is £2000, all of which is held by the Banks.

Stranger Accused.—Men walk about so easily and without danger, and injury or death comes off them by the most unsuspected means, as is proven by a deplorable incident related in a foreign paper, as having occurred in Berlin. A young lady, daughter of one of the officers of the staff, was wiping her face with a towel, when she suddenly uttered a piercing scream, and the blood was seen to flow in abundance. By chance a needle was left in the towel, which entered her eye so deeply as to occasion the loss of sight.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, (old school) in session in Philadelphia, after a discussion of several days, have adopted by a vote of 123 to 8, a resolution declaring it to be the judgment of the Assembly, that neither the constitution nor practice of the Church recognizes the right of Ruling Elders to impose hands in the ordination of Ministers. The same body has agreed to hold its next annual session at Louisville, Kentucky.

Tier Jerry Murders.—The (Philadelphia) Chronicle of Monday says it was rumored in that city yesterday that the brother, sister and nephew of Mr. Parke, of Warren county, N. J., who was barbarously murdered a short time back, had been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in this horrible transaction.

Jamaica papers mention that recently a demand was made by the Haytien Government upon the Governor of Jamaica to deliver up Ex-President Boyer, who it will be recollected, fled to Jamaica during the late revolution in St. Domingo. The demand, it appears, was treated with ridicule. A cargo of ice, by the brig Perla, arrived at Kingston on the 4th ult., to the great joy of the people, who purchased it very readily at almost any price.

The statement that the Siamese Twins are married is contradicted by the Worcester Palladium.

A Thrifty Willow.—Last fall, Mr. A. M. Cooley, in examining a well, which had become dry, on the premises of F. M. Carey, Esq., found that near the bottom, 25 feet below the surface, the well was covered with a mat of small willow roots, thickly interwoven. These roots proceeded from a tree four rods distant from the well. They had, it seems, run that distance for drink, and had exhausted the well.—Springfield, Mass. Republican.

Another Strike.—The factory girls of Steubenville have followed the example of those at Pittsburg, and struck for higher wages and cash pay. One establishment has acceded to their demands, the other factories remain idle.

Flogging in Schools.—The following resolutions were adopted at a convention of the Deputy Superintendents of the New York Common Schools, held at Albany recently:

Resolved, That Order is indispensable to the utility and efficiency of schools, and must in all cases be enforced.
Resolved, That Physical Force and Corporal Punishment ought never to be applied to until all higher appeals have been tried in vain.
Resolved, That, in the opinion of this committee, the necessity of physical coercion will decline in exact proportion as the intellectual and moral nature of children is properly developed, and that humane teachers will find in this consideration—a strong incentive to renewed zeal in the discharge of their duties.

We have a favor to ask of the Madisonian. The following toast said to have been delivered by John Tyler in 1839, is now going the rounds of the newspapers. What we desire is this—to know from our readers and well-beloved friend Jones, whether the toast is authentic or not, and we therefore hope that the editor of the Madisonian will make the proper inquiries in regard to the matter and report the result. It would be as well to have the thing properly understood before Mr. Tyler sets forth upon his expedition to Bunker Hill so that if the toast be genuine he can explain it as he goes along.—Phila. Penna.

A Toast from JOHN TYLER, in 1839.—Pilgrim Presidents and Travelling Cabinets—The fruitful offspring of the second Presidential term. One term and one re-election—the best interests of the country demand it—will not the popular suffrage of the country decree it in 1840.

We see it stated that 5,832 emigrants from Europe have arrived at Quebec this year.

MARRIED.

On the 24th May, at Friends meeting-house, near Lewisberry, York county, Hiram S. Wright, of Adams county, to Alice Garretson, of York county.

In Harrisburg on Thursday last, by Wm. R. De Witt, D. D., DE. William C. McPherson, formerly of this place, to Miss Elizabeth Wallace—all of Harrisburg.

DIED.

On Monday last, Mr. Samuel Taggart, of Mountpleasant township, aged about 74 years.

On the 24th of April, Mr. Samuel Egan, of Mountjoy township, aged 52 years and 1 month.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	4 47 to 4 49
Wheat,	1 10 to 1 14
Rye,	56 to 60
Corn,	53 to 55
Oats,	28 to 30
Beef Cattle,	5 50 to 6 25
Hams,	6 to 7
Lard,	6 to 7

CONCERT!

Mr. & Mrs. Merritt, RESPECTFULLY inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Gettysburg, that they will give a CONCERT This Evening.

at the Court-house, such as cannot fail to please the public, as Mrs. Merritt, in particular, possesses a voice that for richness and harmony is seldom, if ever, to be met with in the country.

MR. MERRITT will give a few specimens of Elocution and Rhetoric: And last, but not least,

MASTER AUGUSTUS, who is only five and a half years old, will sing several Songs for the amusement of the young friends. TICKETS 12 cents—to be had at the door.

Collectors of Adams County.

THE Collectors of Sale and County Taxes, are hereby notified to make immediate and heavy payments on their respective Emphases, as the necessities of the State and County are such, that they require considerable funds at this time, in order to meet the current expenses, and the Collectors are hereby warned that no longer indulgence can or will be given. This is an unpleasant duty to the County Treasurer, but the orders of the County Commissioners, and the requirements of the State Treasurer are imperative and must be complied with. If this is not done by the 15th day of July, suit will be brought against all delinquent without respect to persons.

J. A. THOMPSON,
County Treasurer.

June 5.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Wm. W. Baker, deceased, will take notice that the Banks are now in the hands of J. B. DANFORTH, Esq. for collection, and those accounts that are unsettled by the 1st of July, will be dealt with according to law.

ANDREW POLLEY, Esq.

June 5.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of George J. Fausa, Assignee in trust of PERCY CROXITER, to and amongst the creditors of said CROXITER, will attend at the house of George Benzell, in East Berlin, Adams county, on Saturday the 24th of June, inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. of said day, to perform the duties of his appointment, when and where all persons interested may attend.

JOHN PICKING, Auditor.

June 5.

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testimonialy on the Estate of SAMUEL MEALS, late of Madison township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned residing in said township, they hereby give notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present the same properly authenticated, for settlement.

JACOB R. MEALS, Esq.

PHILIP BEAMER, Esq.

June 5.

FARM AND MILL FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of Jacob Kerkut, late of Mountjoy township, Adams county, Pa. deceased, we offer at Private Sale, the

REAL ESTATE.

1. A Farm, consisting of 213 ACRES of Land, situated in said township, 3 miles from Littlestown; said Farm is in a high state of cultivation. Mr. J. Keller, deceased, has applied 2000 dollars worth of lime to said land during 5 or 6 years last past. The improvements consist of

2. A Dwelling-house, recently built. The Mill running two power stones, and all the machinery in a complete state of repair. There is also a

3. Dwelling House, and Stables near the Mill.

Any person wishing to purchase said property may ascertain the conditions by applying to the subscribers, living in Littlestown.

ABRAHAM KELLER, Esq.

DAVID SIMMER, Esq.

June 5.

GENUINE, ORIGINAL.

Nerve and Bone Liniment.

THE use of this penetrating fluid has been attended with unparalleled success in all the disorders of horses, such as require external application, such as corks, chafes or galls, cuts, sprains, lumps in the eye, scratches, cracked heels, strains of the shoulders, stifle, knee, whirl bone, fetlock, and of the pastern and coffin joints, &c. &c. The Nerve and Bone Liniment was at first only intended for the disorders of horses; its superior efficacy in the cure of their disorders has occasioned its use for some of the ills humanity is heir to, such as burns, scalds, weakness or stiffness of the joints, swelling of the Glands of the Throat, Inflammatory rheumatism, etc.

For sale at the Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER.

June 5.

TEMPERANCE.

A meeting of the York Springs Total Abstinence Society, will be held in the Petersburg Academy, on Tuesday evening, June 6th, at early candle-light—when an address may be expected. The members and public in general, are respectfully invited to attend.

S. C. PRICE, Sec'y.

June 5.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S

Liquid Opodeldoc.

IN all those diseases for which the common Opodeldoc is usually applied, this is recommended as an incomparably superior preparation. Its fluid form renders it a convenient application to many parts of the body where the solid Opodeldoc could not be used with the same facility. It is also much more penetrating, and its action more immediate.

For sale by S. H. BUEHLER.

June 5.



Cure for Worms.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S Vermifuge has been in use over 15 years, and is now considered the most safe and efficient remedy for expelling worms from the system. In this city its success has been astonishing; scarcely an instance in which there has been a failure, even when worms were the cause. I can refer to a gentleman of the highest respectability, who had expended one hundred and fifty dollars in medical fees for a daughter, without any apparent benefit. He was induced to use this medicine, and he told me he was actually cured at the quantity of worms voided after using two bottles, she was enabled to go to school, and is now enjoying good health.

The cautious of a spurious Vermifuge, put up in the same style as Fahnestock's, which is attempted to be sold as his. Price 25 cents.

C. C. BRISTOL, Buffalo.

From the Pastor of the German Lutheran Church in Buffalo, and others.

Buffalo, Jan. 26, 1845.

We certify that we have used Fahnestock's Vermifuge in our families, and in every instance it has had the effect of driving away worms. We consider it a very valuable preparation, and recommend it with every confidence to our friends.

FRANCIS H. GOENTHER,

Pastor of the German Lutheran Church.

J. DINGENS, 352 Main Street.

J. WATERMAN.

Numerous certificates of the efficacy of the Vermifuge from all parts of the country can be seen and the genuine article procured at the Drug Store of

S. H. BUEHLER.

June 5.

Franklin Guards.

YOU will parade at Bendersville, on Saturday the 10th inst. at 10 o'clock.

By order,

A. J. WALTER, O. S.

June 5.

CORNER STONE.

THE Corner Stone of the Catholic Church, under the title of "The most powerful heart of Mary," to be erected in Paradise township, York county, Pa. about one mile from Abbotstown, on the road leading from said place to Dover, will be laid on Sunday the 18th of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A sermon in the English language will be delivered before the Ceremony, and afterwards a discourse in the German language. A collection will be held towards paying the expenses of the building.

The friends and neighbors at large are respectfully invited to attend, by the

BUILDING COMMITTEE.

May 29.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S

Anti-Bilious Pills.

THIS Cathartic compound, a mild, pleasant, and comparative mildness, and having a peculiar effect on the bilious organs, is extremely efficacious in all cases of biliousness, in which biliousness is attended with constipation, and the liver is much enlarged. The pills have been in use 10 years, and experience has proven them to be a valuable and reliable remedy for all complaints in which a cathartic is indicated.

They are especially adapted for biliousness, and the most delicate persons are not surpassed by any other pills in use. Price 25 cents for a box containing 25 Pills.

For Sale at the Drug Store of

S. H. BUEHLER.

June 5.

Ice Cream! Ice Cream!

THIS delightful and most constant supply on hand at the Confectionary Establishment of the subscriber on the North East corner of the Diamond—Also, at his private residence in South Baltimore Street, Ladies and Gentlemen can have easy accommodation and attention.

Parties supplied on the shortest notice.

J. GEORGE WEAVER.

May 22.

Head Quarters, No. 1.

NEW & CHEAP
Grocery, Flour and
CONFECTIONARY
ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened an establishment of the above description, at the old stand, lately occupied by R. G. McCree, and long known as 'Smith's Corner,' where he has just received a

Lot of Fresh Groceries,
Brown and White Sugar,
Rice and Java Coffee,
Young Hyson, Imperial and Black Tea, fresh and good,
Chocolate and Spices, of all kinds,
Honey, New Orleans, Sugar House and Syrup Molasses,
A lot of prime No. 1. Herring,
Prime Family Flour, Meal, Bran & Ship Stuffs.
He will also make and keep constantly on hand,

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
CONFECTIONARY.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
to which the attention of country Merchants is invited.

Fruits, Refreshments, &c.

All of which will be sold cheap for CASH, or exchanged for Country Produce. By strict attention to business and a readiness to please and accommodate, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

W. GILLESPIE,
May 28.

Assignee's Sale.

THE subscriber, assignee of LOUIS SCOTT, will offer for sale, by Public Auction, on Saturday the 10th day of June next, on the premises,

A FARM.

situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, on the road leading from Gettysburg to Millersburg, one mile from the former place, containing

120 ACRES,
more or less. This improvement are a two-story frame

Dwelling House,

and a Stone Bank Barn.
This property will be sold all together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.
At the same time and place, will be offered for sale.

The Grass on the Meadows

of said Farm, and Corn in the ground. Sale will commence at 10 o'clock of said day, when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

G. W. MCLELLAN, Assignee.
May 22.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of JOSEPH EDER, late of Frederick county deceased, I will offer at Public Sale on Tuesday the 27th day of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M. on the premises, all the real estate of said deceased, consisting of

A FARM,

Containing 139 ACRES of Land, and a Mountain Wood Lot, containing 51 ACRES, which is one mile distant from the Farm. The Farm is situate in Frederick county, State of Maryland, one mile from Mt. St. Mary's College, and one mile and a half from St. Joseph's Sisterhood, and two miles from Emmitsburg.

It is one of the most beautiful and healthy situations in the county.

The House

stands upon an eminence, and commands a splendid view of the Blue Ridge Mountain for many miles, and directly in full view of Mt. St. Mary's College, and the Catholic Church upon the side of said mountain.

There is a pleasant little Stream of Water which is headed by Mountain Springs coming directly out of the Blue Ridge Mountain, and never known to fail, which passes immediately through said Farm, and waters all the fields upon the Farm. There is a fine rate Well of Water immediately at the Kitchen door—also, a never failing Spring of good Water within forty or fifty yards from the Dwelling House. The

Dwelling House

is a comfortable LOG HOUSE, weatherboarded all round. Also, a Log Barn, a Kitchen, and a Tenant House, and all other necessary Out Buildings. The Fields are laid off conveniently and inclosed by good Chesnut fencing. The land is rolling and produces well. There is an

ORCHARD

of Choice Grafted Fruit, such as Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Damsons, Plums, etc.

The Terms of Sale are—One third of the purchase money to be paid on the first day of April next, and the other two thirds to be paid annually in two equal

instalments from the first day of April next, with interest on the purchase from the first day of April next, the purchaser to give notes with security to be approved by the subscriber, to secure the purchase money.

Possession will be given on the first day of April next, and on the payment of the whole purchase money, deed will be made by the subscriber.

TELL B. TANEY, E. F.
May 22.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Carroll county Court, sitting as a Court at Equity, I will offer at Public Sale, on Saturday the 17th of June next, on the premises, two and an half miles from Taneytown, that

lately occupied by William Staub, dec'd, situate about midway between Taneytown and Middleburg, in Carroll county, and within one mile of Big Pipe Creek, containing

261½ Acres of Land,
more or less—about 70 Acres are in Wood.

Log Dwelling House,

and other usual out-houses. There is near the dwelling a spring of excellent water, and the fields generally are supplied with water. This farm adjoins the lands of Philip Hann, Joseph Taney and others, and is in the immediate vicinity of several extensive Grist Mills.

Persons desirous of purchasing are requested to call and examine the farm before the day of sale. It will be shown to them by the family of Mr. Staub now residing on the farm.

The Terms of Sale, as prescribed by the Decree, are as follows, viz:—One hundred dollars to be paid on the ratification of the sale by the Court, and the residue in three equal payments, in one, two and three years from the day of sale, the whole to bear interest from the day of sale, and the payment thereof to be secured by the notes of the purchaser or purchasers, with surety or sureties, to be approved by the Trustee. And on the payment of the whole of the purchase money, the Trustee will make to the purchaser or purchasers a good deed of conveyance for the same. It will be sold entire or divided to suit purchasers.

JAMES M. COALE, Trustee.

May 29.

The Law Partnership

OF COOPER & STEVENSON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The accounts and notes due us are, in the hands of A. R. STEVENSON, to whom payment is requested to be made. All business in the Common Pleas, which has been commenced, will be prosecuted by us jointly.

JAMES COOPER.
A. R. STEVENSON.
May 1.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have associated themselves as partners in the practice of the Law, and may be at all times, consulted at their Office in York street, one door west of the bank, and adjoining the Prothonotary's Office.

JAMES COOPER.
WM. M'SHERRY.
May 8.

CHEAPSIDE

N. E. Corner of the Diamond.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs

the Ladies and Gentlemen of Gettysburg and the vicinity, that he has just arrived from the city, and has opened at his store, McCrellan's Corner, opposite Stevenson's Cash Store, a great assortment of CONFECTIONARY, Fruits, Cakes and Toys, all of which he is disposed to sell very low FOR CASH.

Among his assortment he will enumerate the following:

FRUITS.

Oranges, Almonds, Lemons, Filberts, Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Palm Nuts, Ground Nuts, Cocoa Nuts,

CANDIES.

Lemon, Hourhound, Rock, Mint, Liquorice, Kisses, &c.

CAKES.

Pound, Ginger, Sponge, Sugar, Fruit, Tea, &c.

REFRESHMENTS.

Ice Cream, Beer, Metheglin, Lemonade &c. He would also inform the Ladies that he can supply them with delicious Soaps, Perfumery, Oils and every thing calculated to dress off a complete Toilet. Toys of every description.

Being desirous of accommodating all who may give him a call, he respectfully asks a share of the public patronage.

J. G. WEAVER.
May 15.

NEW & CHEAP
SUMMER GOODS.

SUMMER Clothing, Gambroons, Drills, Cottonade, Plands, Linens, Check Cambric, Satin, Silk & Marseilles Vestings, Silks, Chusan de Laines, Alpaca Cloth, Prints, Gingham, Shawls, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.—Just received from the city of Philadelphia, and for sale cheap for CASH at the store of

D. MIDDLECOFF,
Chambersburg Street.
May 15.

BUTCHERING.

THE subscriber is about to commence the business of BUTCHERING which will be carried on for him by JOHN SCOTT, as his agent. The Slaughter House will be kept at the house of the latter, about a mile from Gettysburg, on the Millersburg road. He will keep a Meat Wagon, which will convey meat regularly to town and other places. The subscriber will be thankful for a share of the patronage of the public.

JAMES MCULLOUGH.
May 1.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his Boot and Shoe-making Establishment, to the house formerly occupied by Dr. C. N. Berluceny, next door to Crisp's Hotel, in South Baltimore Street—where he is prepared to manufacture to order all kinds of

Boots and Shoes.

at the shortest notice; and will constantly keep on hand a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, executed in a neat and workmanlike manner, at prices to suit the times.

Repairs done as usual.

Having had considerable practical experience in the business, the subscriber has no doubt that his work will recommend itself to the public patronage; he therefore solicits a liberal share of the same.

ISAAC KREBS.
May 15.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers—that he has removed his

Tailoring Establishment

to the house of Wm. W. Bell, deceased, in Baltimore street, and formerly occupied, for many years, as the Post Office, where he hopes his friends will give him an early call.

He would also inform the Public that he is regularly in receipt of the latest and newest Fashions from New York and Philadelphia, and he is confident of being able to please all who may call at his FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

N. B. All kinds of country produce, taken in exchange for work, and a liberal discount made for the ready cash.

C. ZECHER.
April 10.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has again commenced the manufacture of

Tin & Sheet Iron Ware,

at all the various branches, in Chambersburg street, next door to the Post Office, and nearly opposite the Drug Store of Samuel H. Buehler—where he will at all times keep on hand a large assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

at prices to suit the times.

STOVE PIPE of all sizes, will

always be kept on hand, or made to order. The subscriber will also attend to making and putting up HOUSE SPOUTING, at the shortest notice, and upon reasonable terms.

GEORGE E. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, April 17.

N. B. The highest price given for Old Copper, Pewter, and Lead, in exchange for Ware.

G. E. B.

TO PRINTERS.

Reduction in the Price of Type, Presses, &c. at the Baltimore Type and Stereotype Foundry.

THE proprietor of the long-established Foundry on hand, is constantly manufacturing Type, Flowers, Borders, and is always prepared to furnish every article used in Book, Newspaper and Job Offices, with promptness and fidelity. The regular founts of Printing TYPE, from Pearl to Canon, are of the most approved face, in great variety, and acknowledged by those who have used them to be equal in point of finish and durability to any manufactured in the United States, and being determined to sell on the lowest possible terms, he has made the following great reduction in prices, viz:

Pearl, at \$1 20 cents per pound.

Agate, 50 do. do.

Nonpareil, 60 do. do.

Munion, 54 do. do.

Brevier, 46 do. do.

Bourgeois, 40 do. do.

Long Primer, 36 do. do.

Small Pica, 31 do. do.

Pica, 32 do. do.

Fancy Letter of all sizes, together with a great variety of Combination Borders, Flowers, Cuts and Ornaments, Printing Ink of all qualities and colors; Smith, Washington and Power Presses; Cases; Stands; Gallies; Brass Rule, plain and waded; Composing Sticks, &c. furnished also at greatly reduced rates.

A Specimen Book may be had on application at the Foundry, or it can be forwarded to those at a distance requiring it, by mail, at a small expense.

Stereotype work done on terms as favorable as at any other establishment in this country.

Orders will meet with prompt attention, and any information given in relation to making up a newspaper called, when addressed to

F. LUCAS, Jr.
Proprietor.
May 22.

Gettysburg Troop!

Will parade in Gettysburg, on Saturday the 10th of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

May 22.

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of JACOB KELLER late of Mountjoy township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in Littlestown, Germany township, they hereby give notice to those interested to call on them at and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

ABRAHAM KELLER, Ex'r.
DAVID SHRIVER, }
April 10.

ELECTION.

THE Stockholders in the Gettysburg & Black's Tavern Turnpike Company, will take notice, that an Election will be held at the Court-house, in the borough of Gettysburg, on Tuesday the 18th day of June next, for the purpose of choosing One President, Six Managers, one Treasurer, and such other officers as shall be deemed necessary to conduct the affairs of said Company for the ensuing year.

WM. MCLELLAN, Pres't.
May 8.

IMPROVEMENT IN
WATER WHEELS.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in informing the owners of Mills, and other Machinery, that he has made an important improvement in the construction of Water-wheels, which will be found far superior to any Water-wheel now in use—for the following reasons:

1st. They will do the same work with one-third less water than any undershot or reaction wheel. 2d. They are much more simple and less expensive to build. 3d. They are much more durable, being cast-iron wheels. And, 4th, they are never obstructed by ice, nor impeded by back water. I speak with confidence

concerning these Wheels. I have two of them in operation in my Mill, which have run about fifteen months, and during which time they have performed admirably well, and fully sustain the recommendation here given them. These wheels run horizontally under water, and will answer to any fall from 3 feet to 15 feet; and will answer for Saw mills, or any other machinery requiring water power, and can be applied to gears or straps. I prefer the latter. I have three pair of stones in my Mill, all running by straps. I have not a cog-wheel in the Mill. We find the straps to answer well, if properly constructed; they are infinitely cheaper, and they render the whole plan so very simple, that in fact there seems to be nothing to wear out or rot. The millwright work to one of these wheels, and all necessary gearing to run one pair of stones, can be made; and the cast wheel furnished and put up, for about fifty or fifty-five dollars, boarding found, and which in fact will answer to run two pair of stones alternately. I think of this, all that are concerned. A cast water-wheel that may last for ages, and all the gearing necessary, for about \$500. The cast water-wheels used in the Western country cost \$100 at the furnace, and are not half so good an article. All water wheels that are put up under my direction, will be warranted to perform as I say; if they do not, I will have them taken out and make no charge for the work. I have now had a fair trial of them through all seasons, and am fully satisfied that the wheels will answer in every particular.

Having obtained a Patent Right for the above improvement, I am now prepared to sell the right and privilege of using this plan of Water-wheels to all who may be disposed to buy it.

I am desirous of appointing Agents in different sections of the country, to build wheels on the above plan, and to sell the right of using them. All letters addressed to me in Adams county, Penna., (Hellersburg Post-office, post paid,) will be punctually attended to.

SAMUEL DIEHL.
March 13.

DR. MOFFAT'S

Vegetable Life Pills & Phoenix Bitters.

It is worthy of notice and enclosed in the hands of all the numerous medicines that are offered to the public. Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters are daily and hourly sustaining the sound reputation which they have honestly and unostentatiously acquired. No person ever yet took them, even for a short period, without being so perfectly satisfied with their effects upon himself, as to recommend them to others.

The proprietor has never known or been informed of an instance in which they have failed to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic disease, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, nervous, and bilious head ache, costiveness, piles, general debility, scrofulous swellings and ulcers, scurvy, salt rheum, and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thousands have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but three or four days, never fail. Taken at night, they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of its most deleterious and dangerous accumulations, as to induce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning, and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of a suitable course at the next cold will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid.

The retail price of the Life Pills is 25 cents per box, and of the Bitters at 50 cents and \$1. The Phoenix Bitters are sold in bottles at \$1 and \$2 each.

The above valuable medicines are for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER, in this place.

May 22.

ALEX. B. STEVENSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Centre Square, north of the Court house, between Smith's and Stevenson's corner.
May 8.

Valuable Medicines.

The attention of the Public is earnestly invited to the following invaluable Family Medicines, prepared by Messrs. Cox-rock & Co. New York.

Deafness.—Dr. M'Nair's Acoustic Oil—will relieve at once Deafness of long standing, or if deafness is just commencing, will remove the cause and check its progress. All deaf persons should use this oil.

Roof's Ring-bone Cure, a sure destruction to Ring-bone, pain, Wind-galls, &c. on Horses. Founded Horses entirely cured by Roof's Founder Ointment. This article is warranted in all cases.

Liver complaints, &c. are cured by Lin's Temperance Life Bitters and Chinese Blood Pills. These articles will be found superior to all others for cleansing the system, and for removing the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, &c.

Lin's celestial Balm of China—for the cure of diseases of man or beast that require external application. It will cure any sore throat that can be cured at all. It will take out inflammation, remove swellings, and remove inward sores to the surface.

Dr. Spon's Elixir of Health—for the certain prevention of Fevers or any general sickness, keeping the stomach in most perfect order, and the bowels regular; cures, coughs, hoarseness, pains in the bones, and dropsy, are quickly cured by it.

Sarsaparilla.—Comstock's Compound Extract of this invaluable root, is superior to any other preparation of Sarsaparilla.

Indian Hair Dye—colors the hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin. Tooth Ache.—Kline's Drops will cure all cases however severe, giving relief in a few moments.

American Soothing Syrup—an excellent medicine for children whilst teething.

Dalley's Magical Pain-Extractor Salve.—The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old Burns, Scalds, Sores, and Sore eyes.

Baldness.—Balm of Cuba—for the hair, which will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost their hair from any cause.

Piles, &c. are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true Hays' Liniment from Comstock & Co.

Rose Ointment—a certain cure for Letter, Ringworms, Pimples on the face, and other cutaneous eruptions.

Headache.—Dr. Spon's Headache remedy will effectually cure sick headache, either from the Nerves or Bilious.

Lia's Spread Plasters.—A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

Rheumatism and Lameness, positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored in the old and young, by the Indian Vegetable Elixir and Nerve and Bone Liniment—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

Dr. Bartholomew's Expectant will prevent or cure all incipient consumption, coughs and colds, at an early time. Remember the name and get Comstock's.

Comstock's Vermifuge will eradicate all Worms in children or adults, with certainty, quite astonishing. It is the same as that made by Fabrestock, and sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by Comstock & Co. New York.

All the above valuable medicines can be had at the Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER, and S. S. FOHNEY, where certificates can be furnished, sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous of their excellency.

Dec. 19.

Consumption and Liver Complaint, And all diseases of the Chest, palpitation of the Heart, Coughs, and Colds, are easily cured by the genuine Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, as the following extracts from the numerous certificates received by the Proprietor, fully prove:

Consumption.—The following remarks were taken from the last number of the Medical Magazine:

"The surprising effect produced by the genuine Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, made at 375 Bowery, in consumptive cases, cannot fail exciting a deep and thrilling interest throughout the world. We have so long believed this disease (consumption) incurable, that it is difficult to credit our senses when we see persons, evidently consumptive, restored to health. Yet it is a fact of daily occurrence—how then can we question the virtue of the above medicine? In our next we shall be more explicit; mean time we hope physicians will make trial of this medicine and report its effects to us."

Cure of Consumption.—Mrs. Martin, a worthy member of my congregation, was taken some time since with a cold, pain in the breast, and difficulty of breathing, and in a few days she had a violent cough and pain in the side, which no medicine could relieve. She continued in this way for a long time under the medical care of Dr. Rea, but finally became consumptive, and was evidently near the end of her earthly sufferings, when her brother persuaded her to try Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, from 375 Bowery. When she commenced this medicine it did not seem to agree with her for a few days, but by lessening the dose, she found it answered admirably. It relieved her cough and her difficulty of breathing instantly, and we had the pleasure of witnessing her rapid recovery to health.

LIVER COMPLAINT and General Debility.—I do consider my cure almost miraculous. I was given up by two physicians and told to prepare for death. I was so weak I could not raise my hand to my head—I was in this low state when a friend sent me a bottle of Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, from 375 Bowery, and before I had used up the bottle I was able to sit up in bed, by the further use I have completely regained my health. All should use it.

GEO. WELLS, 23 John st.

Consumption and General Debility.—I have been cured of a violent pain in the side, extending through to the shoulder, indigestion, dizziness, loss of appetite, and general debility, by the use of two bottles of Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, from 375 Bowery.

J. P. T. ALLEN, No. 7 Merchants Row.

S. H. BUEHLER, has been appointed by the proprietor, sole Agent for the sale of the above valuable medicine in Adams county.

BLAYKES

Of all kinds, for Sale at this Office.

May 22.

OAKLEY'S

Compound Depurative Syrup.

Not the cure of obstinate eruptions of the skin, pimples or pustules on the face, which arise from an impure habit of body, scaly eruptions, pains in the bones, chronic rheumatism, tetter, scrofula or king's evil, white swellings, syphilitic symptoms, and all diseases arising from impure state of the blood, either by a long residence in a hot and unhealthy climate, the injudicious use of mercury, &c.

N. B. This medicine has frequently been found highly beneficial in chronic coughs, or colds of long standing.

Certificates from respectable individuals may be seen at any of the Stores where the medicine may be had, of which the following are part:

BRANNO, Berks county. This certifies that my wife, Mrs. Deem, had for nearly eleven years suffered from a scrofulous eruption resembling tetter, which ate deep holes in her face, neck and arms, the constant discharge of which destroyed her health, and frequently confined her for different periods to her bed, during which time her sufferings were very great. The best medical attendance was obtained, and all the known remedies were tried with but an alleviation of her complaint, which always returned with increased malignity. Having lost all hopes of recovery, she had almost determined to give up the use of any other medicine; she was, however, by persuasion, induced to try Oakley's Depurative Syrup of Sarsaparilla, the use of five bottles of which has removed the disease, and restored her to perfect health.

THOMAS DEEM, opposite the depot, Reading, Pa. Have attended Mrs. Thomas Deem's family for the last few years, during which time I occasionally prescribed for Mrs. Deem for the affliction alluded to in the above certificate, with but temporary relief. I have every reason to believe her restoration to health is entirely owing to the use of Mr. Oakley's Depurative Syrup of Sarsaparilla.